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CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL



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Vol. XIV

JULY, 1893.

No. 7.



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THE
✧ CALIFORNIA * MEDICAL * JOURNAL. ✧

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—Write on one side of the paper only. Write plain When you wish to begin a paragraph at a given word, place before it in your MS the sign ¶. Words to be printed in *italics* should be underscored once, in SMALL CAPITALS twice, in LARGE CAPITALS three times.

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JOHN KING, M. D.

Born January 1st., 1813.

Died June 19th., 1893.

And thus death has removed from our midst, one who was a warm friend, a successful teacher, and a safe adviser to thousands who are making the success of Eclecticism to-day.

Dr. John King was born in New York City, January 1st, 1813, and his physical, mental, intellectual and moral make-up, all conspire to show that he was born well.

The writer is not one to plead for an aristocracy of blood,

and yet blood will tell. Even in this great country, where the poorest lad, if he have the mental and physical qualities needed, may aspire to the highest place in state or nation.

Yet if such make-up is possessed by one who comes of good stock, and who knows nothing of the pinching of poverty, it is a great advantage.

Dr. King's father, the late Herman King, was of Dutch descent, and seems to have been a man of affairs, somewhat noted in politics, and for many years employed in the New York custom office.

His mother was the daughter of the Marquis La Porte a Frenchman, who came to this country with the Marquis Lafayette, to aid the colonists in their struggle for liberty.

In his marriages he seems to have been very fortunate.

His first wife, Charlotte D. Armington, of Lansingburg, N. Y., was a relative of Admiral Armington, of the British Navy. She died in 1847, leaving six children, four of whom are still living.

His second wife was the widow of Stephen Henderson Platt, of New York City, who still survives him.

From a child King showed his love for learning and literature. While he was quite young his proficiency in mathematics is said to have been remarkable. At nineteen years of age, he had finished his college studies, and was the master of five languages. Soon after this, he took up the business of bank note engraving, and in his twenty-second year he had become an adept at the business, but this business was not according to his taste, and he took up an early love—the study of medicine—graduating from the Reform Medical School, in his twenty-fifth year. He for a time, practiced

medicine in New York City, New Bedford, Massachusetts and Sharpsburg, Kentucky. In 1849 he accepted the chair of Materia Medica in the Memphis Institute. In 1851 he removed to Cincinnati there accepting the chair of obstetrics, and for about forty years he taught hundreds of our best men obstetrics and diseases of women. Three years ago he was laid aside with a stroke of paralysis, which incapacitated him from further labors in his beloved work.

As a teacher he was a success. He himself was enthused with his subject and he possessed the happy faculty of enthusing his students. His lectures were always interesting as well as instructive, the interest of the class was never allowed to flag; if the day was warm, the benches hard, and some of the students weary, he was quick to observe it. Taking his glasses from his nose he would proceed to polish them, meanwhile looking over the class; with a twinkle in his eye, he would say "gentlemen, I will tell you a story." The dullest scholar was at once aroused, and the professor with the air and tone of a dramatist would tell his story; the story always had a point, and the point was always prominent, everybody could see it; the point being made the professor returned to his lecture, and the class, after this needed relaxation, returned to their labors. This writer does not contend that his stories were always pervaded with the odor of sanctity, but after listening to his lectures from beginning to end, this writer can truthfully say that no young man will ever go wrong who carefully follows the advice and instruction given by John King. He was not only a good teacher in the college, but as a lecturer on the platform he had considerable ability, and if other labors had not interfered, he

would have been a great success in this line. Soon after he attained his majority, we find him lecturing before crowded audiences on such subjects as medical reform, magnetism, geology, astronomy, physiology, etc. These lectures were delivered in New York City and New Bedford, Mass. During the year 1876 the writer of this heard him give a lecture in E. M. Institute, Cincinnati. In this lecture, ideas entirely novel were advanced, as to the planetary system, the origin and meaning of the Egyptian pyramids, etc. This lecture showed evidences of wide reading and deep study. His subject was out of the line usually followed by lecturers, but King made it wonderfully interesting. He informed me he intended to publish the result of his studies on these lines, but they have never appeared.

As a writer, Eclectics are proud of him; during his early labors Eclectics were twitted with the fact that they had no literature. King set himself to work to supply this want, and he did his part manfully. His dispensary, published in 1853 has passed through eight editions; Obstetrics published in 1855, three editions; Diseases of Women published in 1858; Family Physician 1860; Chronic Diseases in 1866, also the Microscopists Companion and Urological Dictionary, besides continual contribution to current medical literature. His writings all show evidence of care.

Some critics have said that King was more of a compiler than an original writer; to a certain extent this may be true, and yet there is much that is original about him. King, it must be remembered, was more of a scholar than many of his Eclectic contemporaries. His knowledge of Latin, French, German, etc., opened for him fields of study from which his

less favored fellow-workers were shut out, and from these sources he frequently drew lessons which were not at the command of his less erudite brethren, and for these compilations our school has been indebted to King; in fact we may say King was more of a literary man than an active practitioner in acute disease. The best part of his life, so far as medicine is concerned, was spent in treating chronic diseases.

Last, let us look at King as a man. Physically he was liberally endowed as I remember him sixteen years ago; he was large of body, giving abundant room for the play of the vital organs. Digestion and assimilation were good; he must have been over 200 pounds in weight, a massive head and well developed brain surmounted that ample trunk. His perceptive faculties were well developed, his reflective faculties were not deficient, mouth, nose and pose of head, all showed firmness, as though he felt master of the situation. The appearance of his eyes bespoke the man of study; there was a twinkle about those eyes, and a play of sunshine on his features which spoke of pleasantry and kindness surpassed by few.

His hand was small and soft as velvet, his skin clear and healthy, and his heart as tender as the heart of a woman; and when he walked, in spite of his weight and advancing years, he walked with an elasticity of step which was truly surprising; in his person and habits he was neat, in short Dr. King was a gentleman. From what I have heard him say I come to the conclusion, that this fineness of make-up—this gentleness and loving spirit, came largely by birth and training, from his mother, who according to his own account must have been a most superior woman.

Prof. Howe gives a story of King's early life which well illustrates his sympathetic nature.

While but a boy, he saw two lads one cold and stormy night, take shelter behind a door that was reared against a wall. Young King went to the spot just in time to hear one of the boys say to his companion, "What will those boys do to-night who have no nice door to sleep under?" This touched King's heart, and without further introduction he took the boys to his own home, where they were fed and sheltered for the night. This is a fair augury of what the man was to be. Kind as a boy he was kind as a man.

It was this kindness which led him to take the side of the weak and oppressed, and to wage war for the down-trodden. It was his love of liberty which led him to espouse the cause of medical reform, and there never was a truer Medical Reformer than John King. There have been men in our ranks who could use more expletives and harsh language in condemning medical usurpers and bigots, but the man never breathed the breath of life who had a more perfect contempt for medical hypocrisy and intolerance than John King. His students all over this broad land were in love with him, and his brethren in the profession will not fail to give him a place at the head of the column of those who have made possible the grand success of Eclecticism.

But in spite of his ability, his great usefulness, his strong personality, he had to succumb to the democracy of death, and with a promise not to forget the grand lessons of his life, for the present we say *adieu*.

JOHN FEARN, M. D.

The Eclectic Medical Congress and National Association.

The usual annual meeting of the Eclectic Medical Association was omitted for 1893, and a meeting held instead in concert with the Eclectic Auxiliary of the World's Medical Congress at Chicago, during the week extending from May 29 to June 3. The attendance was large, not so much so as had been anticipated from correspondence; and the interest continued unabated until the last. The audience, however, was somewhat fluctuating; those interested in a particular division thronging the meeting at that division and then going away for other diversions. New England had but a single representative—Dr. H. A. Hildreth, of Bethlehem, N. H. The societies of Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut had no members in attendance. The Middle and Western States furnished the most.

Professor Milton Jay, of Chicago, the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided over the sessions of the Congress, and Prof. John V. Stevens was the secretary. The success of the affair must be largely credited to these two, and their efforts must have been herculean.

The sessions were held at the Art Institute on the Lake Front, part in the Hall of Columbus, and part in Hall VII.

The first day was devoted to the Congress and accompanying ceremonies. Mr. Bonney, the general manager, called the assembly to order, and delivered an address setting forth the purpose of the eight general divisions of World's Congresses. He made a pointed allusion to the "over sensitiveness to the professional obligation" which had led to the holding of certain of them at another time of

year. He evidently saw through the gauze that flimsily veiled the pretext. After duly congratulating those in attendance he presented Dr. Milton Jay as the presiding officer.

Addresses of response were made by Dr. Jay, Mrs. Henriotin, Dr. Marie Reasoner, Dr. Susan K. Whitford, Dr. Wilder and Rev. Mrs. M. V. Long of Indianapolis.

Mr. Bonney then took his leave and the work of the week was begun. Dr. Wilder delivered the opening address upon "Eclectic Medicine; its History and Scientific Basis." He made special mention of the fathers and founders, naming among them as worthy of special note Rafinesque, Samuel Thomson, Elisha Smith, Wooster Beach, Calvin Newton. President Yeagley, of the National Association, followed with an address upon the "Office and Duties of the Physician." Rev. Jessie S. Jones delivered a eulogy upon the late Wm. Byrd Powell. This closed the Monday's session.

After this the morning hour of each day's session was devoted to business by the National Eclectic Medical Association; after which followed one or two sessions per day of the Eclectic Medical Congress. It had been arranged beforehand to hold no election of officers of the Association, and to transact no other business except what was necessary.

The Committee on Credentials reported a goodly number of candidates for membership, and resolutions were adopted directing the Executive Committee to act upon nominations from other States, and continuing as eligible such persons elected in 1892 as had not completed membership. The holding of sections was also omitted, and this department of work was transferred to be performed by the Divisions in

the Congress. This tended to complicate the question of publication, and the Association adopted the following resolutions:

1. By W. F. Curryer. That the Publishing Committee be directed to publish a volume for the current year to be entitled "The Columbian Anniversary Volume," to comprise the journal of the present session of the Association and copies of such papers read at the Eclectic Congress as they shall consider suitable to be thus included.

2. By J. M. Scudder. That none of the papers submitted at the Eclectic Congress be published in any journal till they have appeared in the Columbian volume.

3. By J. L. Furber. That the Publishing Committee be, and is hereby authorized, to select and publish such papers read and presented by title at the World's Congress Auxiliary of Eclectic Physicians and Surgeons as it may deem proper; and that in view of the probable increase of cost of the same on account of the larger size of the volume, an additional amount, not to exceed \$1.50, may be solicited from each member.

Two new societies were admitted as auxiliaries—the Eclectic Medical Association of West Virginia, and the Western Kentucky Eclectic Medical Association.

Among the visitors from abroad were representatives from Mexico and Yucatan, also Dr. J. R. Hughes and Dr. Hickson, of England. They were cordially welcomed and invited to participate in the proceedings.

The Executive Committee were instructed and empowered to designate the place for the annual meeting of the Association in 1894.

THE CONGRESS.

As already stated, the Eclectic Medical Congress occupied the principal attention. Its professional work began on Tuesday morning with a session of Division A. The Practice of Medicine, Prof. John M. Scudder, presiding. The entire session was devoted to reading of papers without debate. Dr. Scudder made an opening address, and papers were read on Symptomatology, by Prof. Thomas; Rheumatism, by Dr. Caroline Golden; Prophylaxis versus Therapeutics, by Dr. Richard Randolph; Erysipelas, by Dr. Michener, of Oregon; Specific Medication, by Dr. H. W. Felter; The Chemistry of Dirt, by Prof. W. B. Scudder, and numerous others.

Division B, Gynecology and Obstetrics, held its session on Wednesday. The President, Dr. E. G. Smith, of Connecticut, was absent and her place was supplied by Dr. Morris, of Chicago. Dr. L. E. Russell was in his place as Secretary. This department, as is usual in medical gatherings, was largely attended and the papers were of a superior character. There were also discussions which added to the interest of the occasion. Among the numerous papers read was one by John Perrins on the Use and Abuse of Forceps; another by Dr. Russell, upon Disorders of the Fallopian Tubes Requiring Surgical Interference; and Dr. Anna Park, of New York, on Dysmenorrhœa. This writer spoke sharply against operations. "I will not allude," says she, "to the numerous fatal operations in the gynecological slaughter-houses, legions though they be, but plead for the physical integrity of my own sex. Be just to us in this matter, if you are not generous."

Thursday morning was devoted to the Division D, General Pathology. The officers—Ex-President Wm. F. Curryer, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Prof. V. A. Baker, of Adrian, Mich.—had been zealously active and had accumulated a numerous assortment of manuscripts; to read from them was truly eclectic work. Dr. Curryer made an opening address, carefully describing his subject. Secretary Baker gave a paper on Digestion and its Reflexes; Prof. Long, on Erysipelas; Dr. McLennan, of Honolulu, on Leprosy; and Dr. Foote, of New York, on Primary Causes of Disease. In this division, also, discussions were permitted, and to manifest good purpose.

In the afternoon, Division E, Nervous Diseases, occupied the time. The President and Secretary were absent, and the Vice-President, Dr. E. H. Stevenson, of Fort Smith, Ark., took the chair. The papers were terse, elaborate and of a high order of merit. The Secretary, Dr. Hannah S. Turner, of California, presented an essay upon Neuropathic Insanity, which elicited an animated discussion. Prof. Joseph R. Buchanan furnished a paper on the Biological Basis of Therapeutics; President Stevenson himself, upon Progressive Muscular Atrophy; and Dr. Arta Bowen Durham upon Physiological Psychology.

Division C, *Materia Medica*. Unfortunately all the officers of Division C were absent. The department of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics has always been the specialty of Eclectic Medicine, and Prof. Albert Merrill, representing its first pharmaceutical establishment was the proper man for President. He could set forth Eclectic medicine as it has been all through its history; whereas, on the present occasion, much of the past was wholly overlooked. Some thirty

essays were presented, chiefly upon subjects and remedial agents very distinct from those which used to engross the attention of the Eclectic fathers and early practitioners. Dr. Kunze, of New York, presented a characteristic paper upon Entomological *Materia Medica*, replete with investigation and instructive matter; Dr. S. B. Munn, of Connecticut, contributed an essay on *Cereus Bonplandii*; and Dr. Band, of Nebraska, gave a description of our *Materia Medica*, and appealing for a more thorough study of medical botany and chemistry. Prof. Wilson H. Davis, of Chicago, the temporary president, took care that every paper should undergo the scrutiny of members. The discussions in this division were accordingly often of greater intrinsic value than the papers. The practitioners whose knowledge was the flower of extensive experience and diligent observation, were ready to contribute their share. Text books were cast into the shade by practical knowledge. Eclectic medicine is still a Samson, not fallen into the hands of the Philistines, blinded and grinding in the prison house of the old school.

There were numerous other papers, among them Specific Remedies by Dr. Andrews, of California; Analogy of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, by Dr. Wohlgemuth; Therapeutics of Certain Remedies, by Dr. A. B. Woodward; Nitro-Glycerine, by Dr. J. W. Hawkins, etc.

Division F, on Surgery, was presided over by Prof. R. A. Gunn, with Prof. Henry Long as Secretary. The opening address was devoted to the early history and later development of the surgical art, and was a finished production in its way eliciting much applause. Dr. John L. Furber, the prairie orator of Kansas, followed with a dissertation on

various forms of cancer describing cases which he had himself actually cured, employing for the purpose the well-known plant *Geranium Maculatum*.

Among the other papers was one by Prof. Beucking, of Chicago, on Ectopic Gestation, and another by Secretary Long upon Ovarian Tumors.

With this division, the scientific and professional work of the Congress was finished. Prof. Jay resumed the chair, and introduced Dr. J. R. Hughes, of England, who addressed the Congress, giving an account of Eclectic medicine in that country. It was by no means an encouraging story. Professional jealousy and partisan proscription are supreme in the old world. Medical Legislation in England, is comparatively recent, but completely subservient to the behests of old physic. The purpose exists to crush every other school out, and neither Eclectic or Homœopathist may practice medicine except by authority from the Old School. They were in hopes never-the-less of a better state of things, but the way there too, was involved and arduous. He was surprised and greatly encouraged by what he had witnessed here.

Dr. Jay then, with appropriate remarks, congratulated the members upon the great success which had attended all the sessions of the Congress, the interest continued unabated to last. He now declared the sessions at an end.

A. W.

Wit, Worth and Wisdom.

Dear Editor:—

The students of the California Medical College were favored on Friday, June 30th, by a change in the regular pro-

gramme of note-taking and quizzes; the hours between 10 and 12, usually devoted to Anatomy and Chemistry, being taken up by an interesting discussion. The idea was first suggested to the members of the senior class by Prof. Miller, and was heartily approved by them, the object being to give the embryo doctors a little practical drill in public speaking. At the request of Prof. Miller I send the following report:

The subject discussed was, "Of the five special senses, sight, hearing, smelling, taste and touch, which is the most acute?" Five of the seniors volunteered, each to champion one of these, and accordingly on Friday morning, were in perfect readiness. Prof. Miller occupied the Chair, while the members of the junior class acted as jury-men. The disputants were honored by the presence of several of the other professors.

Dr. Liftchild was first called upon to defend the "sense of smell." He had divided his paper into several sub-headings taking the "sense of smell" as we have it in history, politics, science, art, etc. Several amusing as well as interesting anecdotes, were given to illustrate his arguments and several of the students were seen to interview the doctor after the discussion, the purpose being to ascertain if he were any relation to Bill Nye.

Dr. Foreman next took the floor in defense of the "sense of sight". His arguments were plain, logical and scientific, and were presented in an able manner, showing careful thought and a fruitful mind. The appreciation of the audience was shown by most hearty applause.

An intermission of five minutes was then taken after which all reassembled and listened to arguments in favor of the

"sense of hearing" which were given in a forcible manner by Dr. Kylberg. To say that the doctor is rich in oratorical talent does not over-draw the statement. It was very evident that this was not his first public appearance.

Dr. Pickering had been selected to champion the "sense of taste", but owing to ill health and unexpected duties, was compelled to resign. Dr. Derrick, seeing the emergency, consented to take his place with but twenty-four hours to prepare. Considering the fact of her entering the contest at the eleventh hour, her paper deserved much credit. Illustrations were given to prove the acuteness of the "sense of taste" reaching back even to infancy's days.

Dr. Field, last but not least, took the affirmation for the "sense of touch". His arguments were addressed directly to the jury, and had one who was unacquainted with his surgical and therapeutical achievements heard his eloquent plea, they would certainly have mistaken him for a member of the Bar.

Prof. Miller, at the close expressed his pleasure at the talent exhibited, and said if he were to be Judge as to which was the most meritorious, he would hardly be able to decide to whom he would award the honor. However, when the ballot was taken by the jury Dr. Kylberg received the majority vote.

His paper and also that of Dr. Foreman, which was voted second best, appear below.

(LA FEMME)

The Sense of Hearing.

Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, and Fellow-Students:—Is the sense of hearing the most acute of the five senses? That is the question!

Humbly, yet in the strength of the conviction that I am right, I most firmly and emphatically claim IT IS.

It may be considered daring or risky, to emphasize a simple hypothesis so strongly, but in the following arguments it shall be my endeavor to convince my competitors and respected hearers of the *truth* of the statement. The arguments will be taken up under THREE groupings, as follows:—

FIRST. The extreme sensitiveness of the minute nerve endings in the inner ear, that are associated with the ototitis, floating in the endolymph.

SECOND. The intimate associations of mind and memory with this sense, the most wonderful of all, the appreciation of sound.

THIRD. Comparisons between different tests of the other senses, and those of the sense of hearing.

Now in the first place, as our attention is turned toward the *extreme sensitiveness* of the minute nerve-endings in the inner ear, let us bear in mind, that all external propagation of sound depends on the vibrations of molecules of air in spherical waves. These vibratory waves of air are of exquisite gentleness, as compared with æreal phenomena appreciable by sight and touch. Anyone may prove this to his own satisfaction by being seated in a steeple above a large church bell, when the ringing sound is almost deafening, and the whole nervous system consequently must undergo an almost intolerable strain. But the sound-waves will not create any perceptible draught or fanning, appreciable by any other sense than that of hearing. /

The appreciation of *tone* in music offers a most beautiful evidence of the above mentioned sensitiveness of the audi-

tory-nerve-endings to the sound-waves in the atmosphere. We are told that the human ear can appreciate tones, produced by vibrations between the two extremes of 30 and 40,000 vibrations per second.

Take for illustration the leader of an orchestra. A hundred or more instruments taking part at one time, and several of these instruments producing a number of tones simultaneously. In this wonderful tumult of vibrations, which all seem to strike the *membrana tympani* at the same time, this leader of the band is capable of distinguishing one single false note—and what does this one false note, among the rest, amount to, after all? It amounts to a few vibrations, more or less, to the second, on the part of one single sound-producing element among all the rest. Only to a few vibrations deviating from the laws of harmony.

Take then into consideration the way of communication between these waves and the before mentioned nerve-ending. After being taken up by the *auricle* and carried through the *meatus auditorius externus*, the first medium encountered by the waves is the *membrana tympani*, or drum-head, acting both as a medium and a damper. Next comes the *three ossicles* of the middle ear. Then comes the membrane of the *fenestra ovalis* as a second drum-head, while leading from the *tympanum*, or middle ear, is the *Eustachian tube* which, like a safety valve, permits an *egress* of sound waves, that might otherwise have been in excess of the impulse that was exactly required to produce the desired effect—upon the membrane of the *fenestra ovalis*, which is subject to the oscillations of the chain of ossicles. This impulse upon the *Basilar membrane* of the inner ear, stirs the *endolymph* throughout. The nerve-

endings floating in the lymph, and in some way connected with the *otolithus* or *otoconia*, thus in turn receiving the impulses of sound-waves. Yet with musical tones, we still find one more damper to the already faint sound-waves before they reach the *organ of Corte*; namely the *membrane of Risuer*.

You will now readily see, that the organ of hearing is amply provided with media, which have for their object, to rarify or *attenuate* to an astonishing degree, the impulses of sound-waves, before they can be accepted by the auditory-nerve-terminals and finally appreciated at the centres of hearing in the cortex cerebri.

I will now call your attention to an occurrence, which filled myself and others with just amazement. It happened two years ago, while visiting the Mormon tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Utah. The tabernacle is the most unique structure, of its kind, in the civilized world, on account of its perfect acoustic properties. Just imagine one vast dome, elliptic in shape, where on the floor you will find seats for 8000 people, or standing-room for above 10,000. Now mark the statement I am about to make. You may drop an ordinary pin from your hand to the floor, at the speakers desk, and the sound produced at the moment the pin touches the floor, may readily be heard at the opposite wall, 200 feet distant, and also at every other point in the whole building.

This is hardly the time and place to explain the laws, and advantages of good acoustics, ventilation, etc., of public buildings (?), but I simply wished to relate the above, in order to bring before your minds, the following proposition: That the sound-waves started by that minute article—a common pin—the time it struck the floor, were capable of so com-

pletely filling that voluminous space of air, that there was enough energy left for producing an impulse, synchronously, on 10,000 pair of membrana tympanorum. Just think of it! And yet, at the distance of 150 or 200 feet there was no one in our party who was capable of seeing the outlines of that pin, with the naked eye.

Now for the second line of our argument, "The intimate association of mind and memory, with this sense, the most wonderful of all, the appreciation of sound."

Who is there among you, ladies and gentleman of the jury, that has not some time or other been filled by the tenderest, and yet, the most powerful emotions of which the human heart is capable, by the very first sounds of some old melody, which, wafted on the gentle breeze, seemed to fill your whole being with memories of long ago?

"At the hush of evening tide,
Sitting by my cottage door,
Fancy softly seems to glide
Backward to the days of yore;
When I lingered in the dells,
Roaming in the flowery lee.
Comes the sound of silver bells—
Silver bells of Memory."

The following episode might serve as an illustration of the intimate connection between memory and the sense of hearing. While visiting my native land, two years ago, we stayed over, for a few days, at the house of an uncle, in an inland town. The family having moved to their country-home during the summer, we practically had the city residence to ourselves. Early the first morning on our arrival I stepped downstairs to my uncle's office, and being in the investigating turn of mind, immediately proceeded to the telephone, ringing up my cousins in the country. Now mark, that my

cousins had no knowledge whatever, of our arrival in town. Imagine my astonishment, when after the first "Hello, who is there, how are you," etc., without in any way intimating my own identity, back came the answer, in a sweet laughing voice, "Oh, is that you, Lars Hjalmar?"—Yes, it was I, but how did my cousin Anna know? She recognized my voice after *ten years*, notwithstanding its development by age, and influences brought to bear on it by continuous use of foreign languages. Later in the day, cousin Anna confessed that had we met, at ever so close a range, she would *not* have known me from Moses *by sight*.

That the lower animals are wonderfully affected by sound, tone of voice, etc., the following occurrence will go to illustrate: An old dog, at one time, came into the possession of my father, who had moved to a country-estate, previously owned by a German. For weeks and months the old "Schasse" kept moving about the premises with the most peculiar hang-dog expression about him, and poor old doggie could not be made to smile, until one day a younger member of the family suggested to my father, "Probably his old master used to talk to Schasse in German." Father adopted the suggestion at once, and said—"Ach du armer Schasse, wahrum bist du doch so traurig?"—Well, you should have seen the transformation of that dog—as his membrana tympanorum commenced to vibrate to the sounds of his own well beloved native tongue.

These examples, all taken from daily life, are not exceptions, but daily occurrences, as anyone that is willing to observe, might readily prove to his or her own satisfaction.

Now, THIRD and in conclusion, "comparing tests of the

other senses, and those of the sense of hearing. Take to begin with, the sense of smell. One may become gradually used to the odor of a lighted coal-oil lamp, by being closed up with one in the same room. The smell would fairly stun a new arrival, though the occupant would be entirely unaware that the atmosphere of the room was laden with the mal-odors from a defective lamp. Not so with the sense of hearing. We may after a time get used to the melodious ticking of a clock, but allow the sound to become a noise and the longer it lasts, the more *unbearable*. Yea, we are informed that the first "squall" on the tranquil sea of continued matrimonial bliss often occurs, when the new arrival is making night hideous to the sensitive ears of—paterfamilias.

The sense of sight is acute, wonderfully so, but the very simplest trick may prove to be an *optical illusion*. It is not necessary to rotate a deal, painted with a number of different figures, *very fast* before it becomes absolutely impossible to discern one figure from the other. But you may produce a dozen musical instruments, of the same or different kind, and let one play "Stradella," another "Stabat Mater," a third "Yankee doodle," a fourth "Annie Rooney" or "Ta-ra-ra-Boom-da-ra," and so on, all at the same time, and although I am not musically educated, I will wager to tell you "which is which" every time.

Referring back to the incident in the Mormon tabernacle, let me remind you of the fact, that the falling of that pin could be heard by 10,000 people, while only the few near at hand, were capable of viewing the minute object with the unaided eye. Thus it remained *unseen yet heard* by the many.

The sense of *taste* may truly enough be cultivated to a high degree. But you may have seen, even connoisseurs of wine unable to tell the difference between white wine and mild claret, while blind-folded. I have seen many a good man fooled on the above proposition. We have all seen the most positive and powerful systemical results, produced by Homoeopathic triturations, even in the 3x, when the gustatory papillæ were innocent of any other taste but that of *saccharum lactis*.

As to a comparison between hearing and the sense of *feeling* or *touch*, it is hardly necessary to enlarge, it being evident that the highly developed sense of touch, which we find in some persons, is mostly of a COMPENSATORY character, such as the touch of the blind. This being the exception and not the rule. The acutely developed sense of hearing being, on the reverse at all times, the rule and not the exception.

And now, your Honor, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Jury, in conclusion to the above arguments all I have to add is this: That if you decide that the sense of hearing is the most acute of the five senses, it is simply because—your *mental discernment*, or *reflective faculties* are equally as sensitive and *acute*, as your *auditory apparatuses*.

The Sense of Sight.

In discussing this subject, I am aware of the difficulties with which one is beset in attempting to compare, or contrast, the Five Special Senses, for their functions and mode of action are so unlike that there is but little in common for comparison. However, there are a few facts, the mention of which will prove to you, in the most convincing manner, that

the "sense of sight" is of all the other senses by far the most acute.

First, now, what do we understand by the term acuteness. It is defined by Webster to be "the power of nice discernment," and discernment, he defines to be "keenness of mental vision." With this understanding, then, of what is meant by the word acuteness, we shall proceed to show you that the "sense of sight" possesses this power in a more eminent degree than any other sense; and we shall show you how it does so, and why it should be the most acute.

Throughout the animal kingdom, it is a fact, that those animals which are farthest along in the scale of evolution are the highest developed and most perfect in their physical make-up, the perfection of their functions and the activity of their senses.

A mollusc is an animal, but all of its senses are very imperfect, corresponding with its stage of development in general. A step higher and we have a fish, still more complete in its structure and in the perfection of its senses. We trace development up through the scale to man, the culmination of animal perfection in structure, in harmonious action and in fine discernment of his senses. Each individual organ, likewise, has a scale of progressive development, and is stamped with more perfection in its structure and function, as one animal succeeds another. In the same animal, likewise, that organ which is the most important and upon which the most depends, is the most perfect in its workings and in its construction.

You cannot doubt some organs being of more importance than others, for there are many with which we could

do without. Don't understand me that all of the five senses are most acute in man, for it is not so. It is just as I said above, that that one upon which most depends, that one which is most used, is the most perfect. In most animals, especially in those highest developed, and in man in particular, I affirm that the sense of vision is by far the most important. Without it we should be but automatons groping in the darkness; the universe would be narrowed to small limits; progression would cease, and the *genus homo* retrograde to his primeval state. We could be very comfortable with the loss of any of the other senses, but the loss of this sense *were it universal*, would entail the loss of all of the others in time, and of man himself. I am aware that this is not a discussion of relative importance, but I argue that this is an essential factor, for upon importance depends its acuteness. By it we live and progress, and it is a law that constant use and application beget skill, perfection of action, and power of nice discrimination, not with this sense alone, but with all.

Granting, then, that at birth the 'sense of sight' is equally endowed with the others, which it is, and perhaps more highly so, is it not reasonable to suppose from its more constant use and much greater training, that it is most perfect, most acute? Does not the marksman, by constant practice each day, become a better shot, and the blacksmith by continued application gain more use of his muscles and skill in shaping and manipulating his tools; and in a like manner, should not the eye by constant use acquire skill in nice discriminations, in acuteness? This, the other senses do also, but I have shown their minor importance; and that they are used very much less, is evident to all, and hence it is as plain as

that two and two make four, that the sense of sight is the most acute. We taste and smell but seldom in comparison. We feel somewhat oftener, and we use the organ of hearing still more often, but where there is one sound wave that vibrates upon the membrana tympani there are a thousand waves of light impressed upon the retina, that are cast from a multitude of objects at each second and with every turn of the head.

The sense of sight is not only more acute in man but in other mammals and birds as well. The well known acuteness of the olfactories in the canine in being able to trace his master through crowds of people, and his ability to search out game, is as good an example as may at present be cited of the acuteness of this sense. The example which the defenders of that sense used to point to with pride and wonder, was that of the vulture, which, as he floats along in his ease of motion in the region of the clouds miles away, perhaps, descries below him an object that he thinks would be palatable, he folds his pinions, dives downward and alights upon the carion. This object may have been so small, so like in appearance and color the surroundings, that a man might not be able to discern it at but a few paces away, but the vulture, in whom this sense has reached the highest state of perfection in one direction, is capable of seeing it amidst the greatest difficulties and at an astonishing distance. I said they used to cite this example, for it was once thought that the multitude did this through the sense of smell, but it has been proven in a scientific manner, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that smell is only rudimentary in them and that it is through vision alone that he accomplished this most

wonderful feat. No, the 'sense of smell' is not acute enough to make this fine distinction, besides the distance through which it operates is limited. Physiologists tell us that in order to smell, the odoriferous particle must be brought into contact with the Schneiderian membrane and held in solution before being appreciated, hence, they must emanate from a source at a comparatively short distance, which would preclude the possibility of the vulture depending upon that sense. A point lost for smell and gained for sight.

Sight is most acute because it can operate through interminable spaces and its power of discrimination and keenness is as great for objects far away, as for those near at hand; which is true of no other sense but hearing, which is as nothing in comparison. Sounds may reach us that have come, perhaps, from a distance of a hundred miles, but in the shade of night, as we direct our view heavenward, the sight reaches out to planets and satellites that are at immense distances, we look on past them, and we see stars and comets: still farther in the distance, so far as to be beyond the power of the imagination to grasp, there are mists and nebulae that are dimly visible and almost beyond sight. We bring to our aid the telescope, and it resolves these nebulae into suns and turning worlds, so far away that the light by which we see them has been journeying towards us for perhaps fifty years at the rate of 185,000 miles per second. O, how wonderful, how unique is this sense of vision which can grapple with these infinite distances and bring the stars down to us that we may realize the vastness, the delicacy and the perfection of creation!

All this is done through this one sense alone. It shows

acuteness beyond discription, and surely the Creator has stamped this sense with the nicest power of discernment and most intricate and perfect mechanism, because it is the most important, the most used and the most useful, and the guardian and educator of the other senses. In fact, in point of delicacy and acuity, the culmination of even infinite genius. The telescope does not add any new power to the perceptive faculty of the rods and cones of the retina, where this sense resides, but only assists the media, which are the conveyances, the grosser parts of the eye.

With the microscope, we are enabled to bring into view and to analyze many of the finest particles that appeal to the other senses. As for the finest sound wave, it is large indeed as compared to a wave of light, as I shall show further on. Can any of the other senses in any way analyze or appreciate a wave of light? No. Then sight must be more acute, for this it can do.

The greater acuteness of this sense, I affirm, is also shown by the quickness of its action and of the rapidity and inconceivable minuteness of that with which it deals—waves of light. It is so rapid that it can accomplish a thousand feats while the other slower and less accurate and unimportant senses are grappling with one. Take for illustration, a man firing a gun, at a distance, and what is the first impression received? The flash of fire and burst of smoke, and every action and a myriad of things are photographed on the retina and transmitted to the cerebral cortex long before the sound reaches us. If hearing is slow in its action it must also be crude for quickness and acuteness always go together. Sound, you know, travels only at about the rate of 1100

feet per second, while light speeds through the luminous ether that pervades all space at the rate of 185,000 miles per second; and I firmly believe that the ratio that exists between these numbers would nearly express the comparative acuteness of the two senses, which would be as about 170 to 1 in favor of sight.

Another example is that of the revolving color disc. If a disc with white and black sectors be placed in a darkened room, and revolved at the highest conceivable rate of speed, and then it be illuminated by an electric spark, which spark need not last longer than the 1-25,000,000 of a second, each sector will stand out as plainly as though it were at rest and in a lightened room. Now when we simmer it down, this question all hinges upon this one point—which sense is capable of appreciating the least, the most delicate stimulus? When we have determined that, the question is settled, and in one paragraph more, I shall clearly show to you that the most minute stimulus that can be imagined, appeals to the EYE. Hearing, I consider the next to the most acute and hence is the only one I shall compare. In physics, we learn that the greatest number of vibrations in a second, capable of being heard, is 38,000; if they are beyond that in frequency, no sound is audible. Now the average length of visible rays of light is about 1-50,000 of an inch, and the number of these which may reach the retina in a single second is 600,000,000,000,000. Each wave of light infinitely small, and an infinite number of them capable of being appreciated in a second of time.

The foregoing proves my proposition clearly, but I wish to add one more point. This question is one that has brought

to bear upon it, some of our greatest minds, and surely, their opinions must be valued and not ignored. Dalton, than whom there is no greater authority, makes this positive statement. Note it carefully. In speaking of Sight, he says: "This is the most remarkable of all the senses. * * *

It is SUPERIOR to the other organs of sense in its *rapidity* of action, and in the *delicacy* of the distinctions which it is capable of making in the physical qualities of external objects."

Memorial.

At a meeting of the *Trustees* of the *Eclectic Medical Institute* held June 20, 1893, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas: Death has removed from us our beloved colleague, John King, therefore be it

Resolved That in his death the Trustees of the Eclectic Medical Institute, lose a long valued member of the Faculty, one of their most zealous teachers, the students, one of their best friends.

Resolved That in his death the profession has lost a great mind, and a staunch and true friend of Eclecticism; and a teacher and scholar with but few if any peers.

Resolved That in his death, the *National Eclectic Medical Association*, the *Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association* and the *Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society* have lost one of their most valued members, who by his original reserve and able pen has added value to the paper and discussion at the several meetings of these bodies, in years past.

Resolved That we extend on behalf of ourselves and the



Eclectic profession, our deepest sympathy to his loving wife and children.

Resolved That these resolutions be spread on the minutes and be offered for publication in the Eclectic Journals and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

Attest, J. K. SCUDDER.

Resolutions of Respect on the Death of John King, M. D.

At a regular meeting of the San Francisco, City and County Society of Eclectic Physicians and Surgeons, held Monday, July 3rd, 1893, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our well known and revered co-laborer and teacher, Dr John King, after an earthly pilgrimage full of years and well rounded with good deeds, has passed to the life in the great beyond: and

Whereas, It is both meet and just that a fitting recognition of his great usefulness and many virtues should be had: therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. John King, this society laments the loss of one of the most useful and highly esteemed laborers of the entire Eclectic school, one whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; a teacher, leader, friend and companion, who was dear to us all; a citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellows.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this society be extended to his family in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records

of our society, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased leader, and to the CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

C. N. MILLER, M. D., Pres.
JESSIE E. FARMER, M. D., Sec'y.

Be Consistent Gentlemen!

BY H. T. WEBSTER, M. D., Oakland, Cal.

On page 276 of the last number of the CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL is a reprint from the *Homœopathic Recorder*, which is evidently intended as a criticism of the methods of certain Eclectic writers, and which is underscored by the endorsement of the editor of the CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL. This would be all right were it not all wrong.

Let us untwist it and see what there is in it worth while as a criticism on the methods of those involved. The article was written by Dr. Lyman Watkins—though the title, "Be Honest, Gentlemen!" has been added by some one else, as though the gentlemen referred to were not honest. It is an article indorsing pulsatilla highly as a remedy in certain affections of women, and in which King, Scudder, Goss and Webster are quoted as bearing testimony to its good effects.

The *Homœopathic Recorder*, remarks "Why not have mentioned Hahnemann, to whom the world is indebted for this great remedy?" The CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL echoes, "that is right. We should give honor to whom honor is due."

In the first place neither Dr. Watkins nor any of the authors quoted have claimed any honor for what they know of this remedy. They have not claimed that they deserve any

credit for introducing it or for using it in affections of women. They simply add testimony to its worth, and have not placed themselves where a carping critic has sought to place them. If Eclectics are to be criticized for recommending homœopathic remedies—or those which have been used by homœopathists—how about the wholesale steal of our old *materia medica* by Hale in his work entitled *New Remedies*, and the use made of many of our old agents and referred to approvingly, by so many homœopathists, but never with a word of reference to those who used them for the same purpose long before the provings of homœopathy “discovered” their merits. But, casting all this aside, what is there about the article of Dr. Watkins that imputes dishonest motives?

As to the assertion that Hahnemann is to be credited for the introduction of this remedy, the *Homœopathic Recorder* should go and devote a little time to study, for the editor is evidently not posted on some very ordinary historical matters pertaining to his own. *Pulsatilla* was introduced by Stoerck, long before the time of Hahnemann, and was discovered by the latter gentleman in much the same way that *gelsemium*, *hydrastis*, *sanguinaria*, *cimicifuga*, *caulophyllum*, and many other remedies not unknown to Eclectics, were discovered by his admiring followers at a later period.

[We stand corrected. Ed.]

College Notes.

After untiring effort Dr. W. H. Fearn has secured a very fine picture of the College Faculty. The grouping is artistic and the frame becoming. Altogether it is an elegant memento and was presented to the Alumni Association. It

now adorns the front lecture hall. The students have just reason to be proud of such an intelligent core of instructors.

After an illness of two weeks Dr. J. W. Taylor decided to return to his home in Salt Lake City. We are sorry that he was unable to remain till the close of the term. This leaves our graduating class but fourteen members. This is not a large class, but what they lack in numbers, they make up in efficiency. All are men and women who are studious and persevering. Such traits are better than any other endowment and enable one to mold apparent failure into permanent success.

Competition is said to be the life of trade and competitive exercises give life to the lecture room. Five of the Senior class aired their rhetoric, displayed their wit, and showed their wisdom the other day. The acuteness of seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting and smelling was the theme. It gave the Freshmen a good chance to relax their nerves and exercise their muscles a little. They made a success of it, if the noise is an indication.

Dr. Kylberg is detained at home by the illness of his wife. He has the most heart-felt sympathy of his class and the commiseration of the entire school. We hope that he will soon be with us again to answer "Pr-r-resent" as of yore.

Who says college life is irksome and hard? The days, and weeks, and even months are whirling away with lightning speed. Soon the mid-term examination will be here. Some are quizzing up so that they will be ready for it. When that is past the final will be, the "black Friday" of anticipation. But it too, will soon be over, and all that will sur-

vive of college life will be the "sheep-skin" and a memory of happy days gone by.

All the students enjoyed the Fourth, highly, and returned safe and sound on Wednesday morning. Prof. Logan gave a little extra celebration on the fifth, in the way of a number of interesting chemical experiments.

Our school is still increasing. Three new students have entered in the past few days.

Bureau of Information.

The State Medical Society has opened a "Bureau of Information" regarding locations desirable for physicians and surgeons. Any one knowing of good locations, or desiring to sell locations, or wishing competent assistants, should communicate with the secretary.

Any advertised location in this JOURNAL that has been filled, please notify the secretary, that its publication may be withdrawn.

The following locations have been sent in for publication:

MONTEREY—No Eclectic located in the place. Chance for a good office over a bank. Dr. A. E. Colerick, of Pacific Grove, going East. will recommend his patients to an industrious, sober Eclectic physician.

ELK GROVE—Dr. J. A. McKee. Drug Store and practice for sale. Reasonable terms. Reason for selling, poor health of family.

MAPLETON, KANSAS—Dr. Thomas Feemster; wishes to sell or exchange with parties living in California, good location. Terms upon application to the party.

FOLSOM CITY—Dr. C. M. Slayback will turn a very desirable practice over to the physician who will purchase house-hold goods, fine driving horse, buggy and office furniture for \$600.00. Active practice immediately.

SATICOY—Dr. J. W. Rue. Practice worth \$4,000 a year. Will sell the same and 5 room Queen Ann house, 2 large lots, barn, out-houses, etc., for \$4,000. House alone worth \$5,000. Grounds beautifully decorated, exquisite view of ocean and valley. Reasons for selling: Retiring from practice and going East. Excellent chance for an honorable and energetic man. Chance good for sixty days. Address Dr. J. W. Rue. Saticoy; or C. E. Day & Co. 121 S. Broadway. Los Angeles, Cal.

WALNUT CREEK—No Eclectic in the place. Population of town 400. Large surrounding country. One physician in the place; intemperate. Dr. J. W. Huckins of Danville, will do all he can too assist the new-comer.

COTTONWOOD, SHASTA CO.—It has been reported to this "Bureau" that there is an excellent opening for an Eclectic at the above town.

OAKDALE—Dr. L. Lee wishes a partner. He has been in place sixteen months. First twelve months made over \$3,000. For particulars apply to secretary.

KNIGHTS FERRY—Twelve miles from Oakdale. No Eclectic in place. Good opening.

SAN FRANCISCO—Two thousand dollars will buy books and instruments worth \$1,000, furniture worth \$1,500, and the good-will of a good paying practice in the city of San Francisco. Office rent free. Reason for selling, ill health. Address, "DOCTOR," California Journal Co., 1420 Folsom st., San Francisco.


Also two good locations in the country for active workers.


All letters addressed to the secretary of the "Bureau of Information of Locations" will be answered promptly.

J. C. FARMER, M. D., Sec'y.

921 Larkin St.

San Francisco.

 The job printing department of the JOURNAL is prepared to turn out books, pamphlets, office stationery, etc. in good shape, quick time, and at fair prices. Try us.

 Please mention this JOURNAL when writing to our Advertisers.

EDITORIAL.

The Journal.

Some time ago Dr. Scott owing to press of other business resigned from the management of the journal, so that for the past three months it has been go as you please. In the future our patrons will be able to realize a change.

A new hand has taken hold. Dr. Miller assumes control which is a guarantee of a better journal and more prompt issue.

One thing is needed. One man cannot make a journal. More contributors must enter the field. Here we are on one side of the continent, with the only medical journal of our school, and it takes constant urging to get a few articles each month. This should not be. There are about five hundred Eclectic physicians on this Coast, all of whom should subscribe for the journal and promptly pay for it in advance. We should surely get ten per cent. of the number to contribute matters of interest and experience that would benefit others.

We need a revival. We need a Peter the Hermit, who shall enthuse our friends and rouse them to action in behalf of the journal.

Dr. Miller will do it.

Our Journal.

To the Eclectic Physicians of the Pacific Slope:—

In assuming the business management of the CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL, I discover that work is needed rather than talk, and talk will only be indulged in that work may be expedited.

Every number of the journal shall be in the hands of its patrons before its date of issue.

An article for publication, in any number, must be in the office by the first day of the month, in advance of the issue for which it is intended.

The fame of its contributors is our journal's fame. A good reputation only results from hard labor and patience. Put your *best* into that which you would have published. Send articles, as a rule, not over five or six written pages in length; the spirit of the times demands brevity and sparkle.

Let us have more that is purely scientific, but, so far as possible, that which is the outcome of your own personal experience, study or investigation.

Give the profession the full benefit of your successes and of your blunders. Tell us that, which if you do not speak, we shall never know; then your articles will be widely read and eagerly looked for. Do not criticise our neighbor's mistakes too harshly, rather let us do some better thing.

Our journal is the speaking trumpet by which you are to reach the ears of the world. Remember, it can give no sound only when your lips are at the mouth-piece. Please keep it ringing. We'll do the rest. M.

Which, the Needle or the Surgeon?

A sea captain, in playing with his little girl, accidentally pricked his hand on a crochet needle. He paid but little attention to the hurt, but in a day or two the hand began to swell and became very painful. Our Prof. Logan was called and was treating the hand in the best possible manner, but

as the case did not progress to suit the ideas of the captain's wife, she had another physician called, who in turn called a *surgeon*.

They decided that the best way to keep the swelling from reaching the body, was to cut the arm off; which they proceeded to do.

It is needless to say that they kept the swelling from reaching the body, but they also kept the captain from reaching a good old age. They would have better let well enough alone.

Will some one answer the query, which killed the captain, the prick of the needle or the heroic treatment.

v.

Summering.

This is time of the year that everybody, who is anybody, who lives in a city, is trying to be happy in some kind of a resort. The wealthy have their Menlo, Castle Crag, Hotel Rafael, Del Monte, etc., and others locate themselves according to their purse and choice in other particulars. Some go to Santa Cruz and bathe in the cold, cold surf and freeze themselves blue as the ether above them. Some take a tent in Mill Valley or Camp Taylor and roast in the middle of the day and freeze in the fog; wind, at morn and eve, and both try to be happy, but then he has often lacked the music that should characterize this exclamation.

The question is how much good is there in this for us? How many come back to the city stronger, or in any respect in better condition to battle with the foes to their animal existence? Prof. Hamilton says that it seems very foolish for

anyone to leave a comfortable home and a good bed to put up with all the discomforts of camp life, and thinks that the most of them return to their homes, subjects for their family physician. We know he is right in many instances, but are not willing to admit, that "outing" is harmful if localities and environments are properly chosen for the individual. A person who is delicate, *i. e.*, who has a poor capillary circulation, rheumatism or weak lung, etc., should go inland where the nights are warmer or else have a house in which to spend his evenings. We have known many persons who have tried camping on the Coast who were on the verge of consumption, and who were made rapidly worse by the procedure.

There are many who have been *frozen out* in a couple of weeks and who required weeks of gentle care and the treatment of the physician to bring them back to their usual standard of health. These delicate ones should be sent to the mountains, or at least a little way from the coast or else should sleep in a house.

Hotel life, as a rule, is bad: particularly for ladies. The roads are usually so dusty as to make walking impracticable, considering the requirements of neatness in such places, and excepting carriage riding, which all are not able to afford, there is little opportunity for healthful exercise. There is no opportunity for wholesome rest, for the social requirements keep them up late, and in most other respects occupied in an unhealthy way. The law is that "change is rest" and there is not enough change here to materially rest anyone. To those who go to flirt or make matches this is alright, but for those who are seeking rest and better health, it is not.

There must be furnished something to interest and amuse each one or the time will drag and no good will come. There should be furnished abundant incentive to exercise for the young, and the time should be prolonged to a couple of months as it will require at least two weeks for the system to accustom itself to its new environments. There is much to be said on this subject but space will not permit going into details.

It is our opinion that if location and environment be properly chosen that almost all may receive benefit by a couple of months in the country; that although at the end of the time thus spent they may not seem much more healthful at the end of the year, they will have been made materially stronger. We are trying it ourselves. c.

Old Classmates Meet.

We clip the following from the *Chicago Daily News* of May 31st, 1893.

In the lecture-room, on the third floor of the new Hahnemann Medical College building, 200 alumni of the institution gathered at 3 o'clock this afternoon to dedicate the new home of their alma mater.

The exercises were informal. The gathering of the alumni was arranged for the usual purpose of affording them an opportunity to renew old associations and dedicate the new building. There were no long set speeches delivered, no papers on technical subjects read.

The men who, as students, had worked together in the lecture-room and laboratory, regaled themselves with reminiscences of their college life, while they blew blue rings of ci-

gar smoke into the atmosphere of the institution learning and emptied divers bottles of champagne. Many friends who had not met since their commencement day greeted each other under the new roof and went back in their minds to the happy days they had spent in the old building on the same site.

In short, the staid physicians, with beards on their faces and bearing the impress of professional experience, became for the time being boys again—college boys. The dignity to which they have become somewhat accustomed in their professional life was thrown off and the old days when they walked together with a community of interests came back to them.

After an hour or more had been spent in a social way some of the members of the alumni association who were present made brief remarks, and one or two members of the faculty were asked to address the assembly.

Hahnemann Medical college is a homœopathic institution and was founded thirty-five years ago.

Dr. R. Ludlam, one of the founders, is still its president Dr. H. B. Fellows being the Dean of the faculty.

During the last two or three years the college has been plentifully endowed and at present has \$60,000. This amount the officers expect to increase to \$100,000 very soon.

The sum of \$150,000 was raised by the college for building purposes, being utilized in putting up the new college and the hospital just back of it.

The new building, which is a five-story and basement structure, is located at 2811 Cottage Grove Avenue. The same

site was occupied by the old college building, which was torn down last fall.

The new building has a frontage of sixty-six feet on Cottage Grove Avenue and is fifty-four feet deep. Although the workmen are scarcely through with it, yet it is sufficiently complete to show the arrangement of the rooms. On the first floor is the clinical amphitheater, its seats, of course, running up to the second story. The second floor is taken up mostly by offices and waiting-rooms. On the third floor is a large lecture room and the anatomical amphitheater. The museum, library and reading-room are on the fourth floor. The chemical laboratories and dissecting-room occupy the fifth floor. The dispensary is in the basement.

Uterine Hemorrhage.

I recently had a case, a slender girl, poorly developed, and not yet fourteen, in whom the first menstruation resulted in a severe hemorrhage which lasted six weeks. She belonged to a Jewish family, who were so opposed to an unmarried woman being treated for such a trouble, that for the first two weeks there was nothing done, though the child—that is what she really was—was losing much blood. The third week the mother concluded that it was about time she was having it stopped and called me in. I told the mother there must be some local trouble, but she resented even the mention of a local examination, and wanted that I should treat the girl only by medicine; which I proceeded to do giving a thorough trial to ergotine, cinnamon, erigeron, gallic acid, sulphate of hydrastia and mangifera, and they all,

alike, failed. Keeping her quiet in bed with elevated foot did not help matters, and what was very singular, she had the worst hemorrhages during the night; going some times all day with but little flow, which would lead us to believe that we had it under control, when at night while she was sleeping quietly, it would break out as badly as ever.


This continued through the third and fourth weeks, when the girl was well exsanguinated, and as matters were getting desperate, the mother consented to have an examination made. I reported the case at a regular meeting of the Medical Society, and stated that I intended to curette the womb as I was sure there was morbid matter of some kind, and if there was not, that curetting the mucous surface might of itself have a beneficial effect. The proposition called forth the expression of a diversity of opinions as to the feasibility and utility of such a procedure in a young girl.


I now asked Prof. Maclean to see the case with me. Upon examination we found a flaccid gaping os, as large and the cavity of the uterus as deep, as they should have been in a woman who had borne children. After considering the matter, we decided to try an astringent tampon; and while the doctor administered chloroform, I packed the vagina most thoroughly. This controlled the hemorrhage until removed when the hemorrhage reappeared. Again we tamponed, but this time the hemorrhage came on while the tampon yet remained, which greatly surprised us both. I then determined to carry out my idea of curetting. Dr. Maclean again kindly gave chloroform and I curetted the uterus thoroughly, the cavity being so large that I could move a large spoon curette about freely. I succeeded in removing considerable pultaceous matter and one piece or lump as large

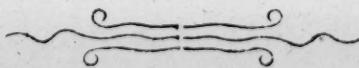
as a bean, which much resembled decomposing placental tissue. After curetting, I cauterized freely with chromic acid. This controlled the hemorrhage to a great extent but not entirely. On the third day I again used the curette and removed a small quantity of degenerating matter, and swabbed the cavity with tr. iodine com.

The hemorrhage now stopped, but in its stead was a most offensive discharge; and on alternate days for the next week I irrigated the uterus with an antiseptic solution after which I would apply the iodine. This gradually reduced the size of the uterine cavity and I discharged the case. The girl has since menstruated normally.

Has any one had a similar case, and can any one suggest a better treatment? v.

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SELECTIONS

THE COMPLEXION AND CRACKED NIPPLES.

Dr. Alice MacLean Ross calls attention to a certain relation existing between complexion and laceration of the perineum and cracked nipples. She says: "In red-haired women and those brunettes who have red lips, red cheeks, and are inclined to freckle rather than to tan, lacerated perineum and cracked nipples occur most frequently. And those sallow-skinned blondes who tan rather than freckle, and who have a tendency to a deposit of pigment in the areola of the nipple, about the neck and armpits, are least liable to suffer from these accidents. The first class seem to have friable tissues and thin skin, and the second, tough muscles and thick skin. Other women are liable to suffer or able to resist as they lean toward one type or the other. This relation is to me marked, and is of value in prophylaxis."—*Medical Record*.

The cost of discovering America by Columbus, says Prof. Ruge in the *Globus*, was 1,140,000 maravedis, or about \$7,296 of our money. The money of Queen Isabella, of course, had a higher purchasing power than the dollar of to-day. Of the sum named Columbus received an annual salary of \$320, and the two captains each \$192 per year. Each sailor, in addition to his subsistence, received \$2.45 per month, or one ducat.—Ex.

The Directors of the World's Fair at Chicago will miss the chance of a lifetime if they fail to put the tongue of Phoebe Cousins on exhibition there as the only perpetual motion machine in existence.—*Seattle Soundings*.

He who has cheer for other hearts,
 Although his own is breaking,
 Who binds another's little wounds,
 His deeper wounds yet aching,
 And who can wait
 Serene while smaller minds are waking,
 Is he not great?

C. D. D. in N. Y. *Commonwealth*.

A VALUABLE THERAPEUTIC AGENT,

The Elixir Six Iodides (Walker-Green's) ranks as one of the most valuable pharmaceutical preparations we have for the treatment of skin diseases. Many physicians prescribe it with great satisfaction where they desire tonic and alterative effects.

LAPAROTOMY.

"Case IV. * * * * Appetite variable. Some nausea during the thirty hours subsequent to operation. Retching and vomiting was controlled by small doses of Tarrant's Hoff's Malt. The incision of abdomen healed by first intention, etc, * * * *"

"Case N. Mrs R. Ovarian Cyst. * * * * There was

no vomiting following the operation; first twenty-four hours nothing in the way of drink or food was given except hot water and Tarrant's Hoff's Malt. "

ABSCESS OF THE NASAL SEPTUM.

Dr. Edward J. Bermingham, Surgeon to the New York Throat and Nose Infirmary, contributes an article on this subject, with the report of a very interesting case. A boy eleven years of age, fell on the pavement, striking on his face. No symptoms beyond slight cutaneous abrasions were noticed for ten days, when the nostrils became occluded, and headache and frontal pain became almost unbearable. Four days later, when first seen, a tumor, looking like an inflamed polypus, presented through each nostril. Incision released a teaspoonful of thick pus and gave immediate relief to all symptoms. After treatment consisted of thorough cleansing several times daily with a mixture of one part of glycothymoline to three of water. Recovery followed promptly.

Medical Age, Feb., 25th.

JOSEPH P. ROSS, A. M., M. D., Professor Clinical Medicine and Diseases of the Chest, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., says:


For the past three years I have prescribed BROMIDIA very frequently, and have never yet been disappointed in securing the results required. In cases when there is Insomnia without pain, in the delirious stages of acute fevers, in delirium tremens, puerperal mania, in short, in all those cases


requiring soporifics, I find BROMIDIA invaluable. I consider BROMIDIA on excellent combination.

We are receipt, from H. K. Mulford Co., of Philadelphia, a brochure, Therapeutic Notes on Summer Diseases.

In looking through this little book, we find that the subject is nicely classified, and its therapeutic and formulary good.

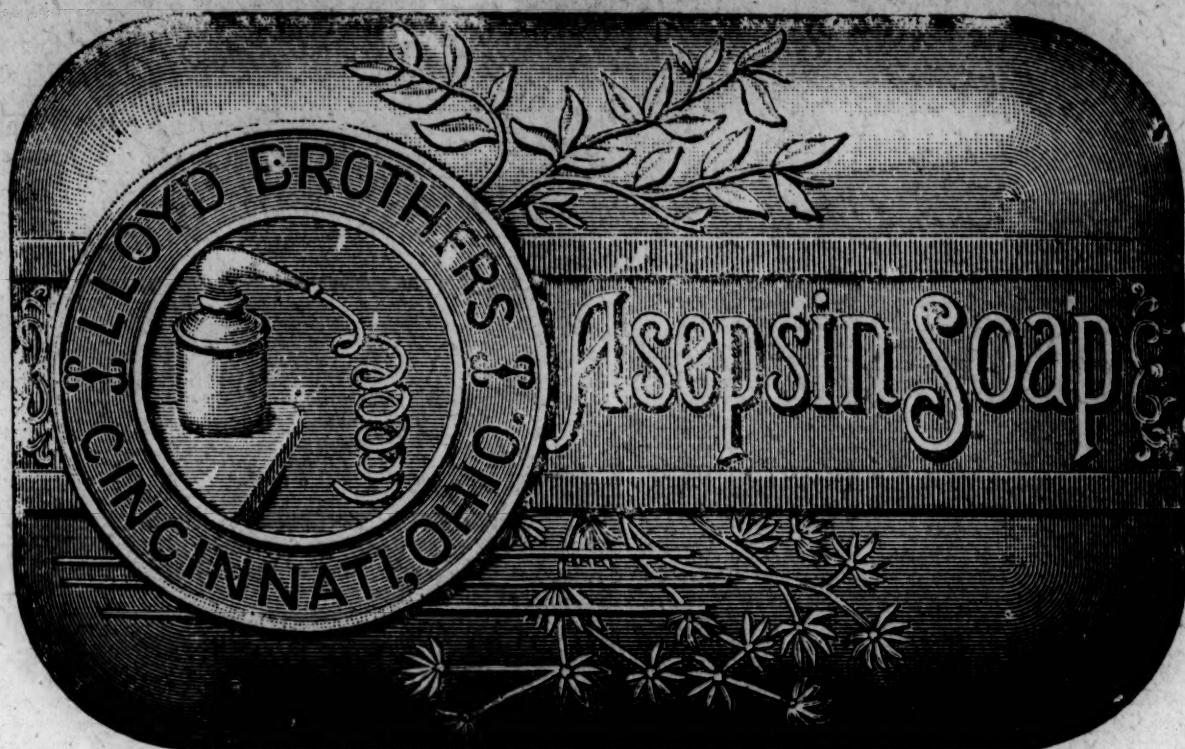
Anyone wishing a copy of this little book, may address H. K. Mulford, Co., Philadelphia, and get the same free of charge.

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ASEPSIN SOAP



MEDICINAL USES OF ASEPSIN SOAP.

FOR THE SKIN.—The antiseptic qualities of Asepsin and Borate of Sodium make this soap desirable for the preservation of the dermal tissues, and to remove and prevent cutaneous blemishes. It is valuable for roughness of the skin, acne, comedones, milium, blotches, excessive greasiness of skin, for softening and preventing roughness and chapping of the hands. It corrects abnormalities of the sebaceous glands, thereby regulating the lubrication of the skin, and is further useful to repair dermal tissues when they have been subjected to the deleterious action of chalks and cosmetic lotions.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES.—For the following skin affections it may be used freely with marked benefit: Acne vulgaris et rosacea, seborrhoea, eczematous eruption, herpes, psoriasis, prurigo, syphilitic eruptions, dermatitis, ulcerations, pruritic conditions, parasitic diseases, scabies, for the relief of rhins poisoning, and for the removal of pediculi. A clean skin is necessary in any course of medication, and Asepsin Soap is a rational cleanser.

IN SURGERY.—The surgeon will find it valuable for cleansing the patient as well as the operator's hands, sponges and instruments. For its cleansing and antiseptic effects it may be employed in wounds of all kinds, chilblains, bed sores, ulceration, pustules, and for removing offensive and irritating discharges, and as a foot wash.

IN GYNÆCOLOGY.—It is useful in irritating and offensive discharges concomitant to diseases of females, giving rise to pruritic and inflammatory conditions. Leucorrhoea, simple vaginitis and vulvitis, ulcerations and pruritus vulvæ, are conditions in which it is particularly indicated.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—In the exanthemata it should be employed to hasten desquamation thereby shortening the period of contagiousness and hastening convalescence.

At the time I received the Asepsin Soap, I was suffering intensely from pruritus ani, and had already tried, with scarcely even temporary relief, all—or nearly all—the standard remedies for this well-known ailment. I was well-nigh crazed with the intolerable itching, pricking, sticking, gnawing, biting, burning pain. I had been nearly sleepless for several nights, and I was so busily engaged with my professional work all day long that it seemed to me that life was a burden, and I could get no rest at night. I frequently sprang from my bed, and ran wildly, crazily anywhere;—suicide would not be strange in anyone in such a condition.

Your Asepsin Soap I used without faith, but with astonishing and almost immediate relief and ease. I think I have never before recommended any special preparation, but nothing less than gratitude is due you for this benefit, and that gratitude I express most heartily now. I have delayed this letter many weeks, but I am still as thankful as ever, for my suffering was of a kind not to be forgotten.

PAUL T. BUTLER, M. D., Alamo, Michigan

ASEPSIN SOAP IS NOW READY FOR THE MARKET.

PRICE, \$1.40 PER DOZEN.

For toilet purposes, a cake of ordinary soap of this size is sold for 25 cents. In order to introduce it, on receipt of 40 cents in postage stamps, we will, for a time send one-fourth dozen cakes by mail to any physician who has not previously purchased it. Send for a quarter dozen, and you will never employ or recommend any other soap, either for toilet or medicinal purposes. Ask your druggist to keep it in stock. Address

LLOYD BROTHERS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.



"CAP'N CUTTLE."

"The nature of the Sickness found,
What is the Remedy?" —*Troilus and Cressida.*

In Cholera Infantum and summer diarrhoeal disorders "the nature of the sickness," in its incipency, is most frequently a *functional weakness* of digestion. The organic changes consequent upon inflammatory action, are sequelae resulting from the continuance and extension of this deficient functionation. This, we take it, constitutes the "pith and marrow" of the causation of the trouble. Then: "What is the remedy?"

Lactopeptine will greatly aid in restoring such weak functions to their normal vigor, by furnishing the digestive juices with the natural ferments which they lack. If you are not familiar with the use of Lactopeptine in these cases, Doctor, like

Cap'n Cuttle, "make a note of it."

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"LACTOPEPTINE CALENDAR."
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